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HOT ACTION TAKES PLACE BETWEEN TORPEDO BOATS

Admiral Makaroff Reports Particulars of Fight.

RUSSIANS SUNK A SHIP

One of Their Vessels Founders and Is Taken.

PRISONERS OR DROWNED

Fourteen Jap Ships Appear Before Port Arthur.

Mukden, Manchuria, March 11.—Admiral Makaroff, commanding the Russian fleet, reports from Port Arthur as follows:

"Six torpedo boats, which went to sea on the night of March 10, four of them being under the personal command of Captain Matias Sevich, encountered the enemy's torpedo boats, followed by cruisers."

"A hot action ensued, in which the torpedo boat destroyer Vladimir discharged a whitehead torpedo and sank one of the enemy's boats. On the return a torpedo boat commanded by Lieutenant Surget, sustained damages, her engine being disabled and she began to founder. By 8 o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo boat destroyers had returned. From the critical position of the Stereguschel, became evident I hoisted my flag on the cruiser Novik and went with the Novik and the cruiser Boyarin to the rescue. But as five of the enemy's cruisers surrounded our destroyer, and as their battleship squadron was approaching, I did not succeed in saving the Stereguschel, which foundered. Part of the crew was made prisoners and part was drowned."

"On the ships which participated in the night attack one officer was seriously wounded and three others were slightly wounded; two soldiers were killed and 15 wounded."

"At 9 o'clock 14 of the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleship squadron at long range."

"This lasted until 11 o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated that the enemy fired 154 shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant and they are again ready for battle."

"Our losses were one officer slightly wounded, one man killed and four slightly injured."

"With the commencement of the bombardment at dawn the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire."

"The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course, in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and around them with fragments."

"A bombardment at such a distance cannot be regarded as ineffective but the Japanese cruiser Takasago (second class, 1,277 tons) is reported to have been seen to suffer serious damage, the extent of which, however, it was impossible to ascertain at a distance of five miles. Many shells were fired at a range of 25 miles."

"OFFICIAL MESSAGES."

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Two official messages from Vice Admiral Alexieff had been received during the day and presented to the emperor but they did not have the text of what had happened. As far as is known here this is the first time the torpedo boats have engaged each other at sea. Although the orders were against the Russians to the Japanese fleet, as reported by battleships, Russians made a dash for the enemy and had apparently the better of the combat, sinking a Japanese boat."

The gallant action of Vice Admiral Makaroff in transferring his flag to the fast cruiser Novik and sailing out in the face of the enemy in an attempt to rescue the torpedo boat destroyer, stamping him at the outset of his command as a man of force and action who insists on being in the van of the fighting."

Not much importance is attached here to the bombardment of Port Arthur. The Japanese cruisers took refuge behind the land forts, the Russians feeling to reserve themselves to the direct fire of the forts."

The removal of the battleship Retzian from the mouth of the inner harbor, which marked the assumption of command by Admiral Makaroff, will permit the free exit of the heavy armored ships. It had been believed that the reason why the Russian ship had not had a meeting with the Japanese was because of fear of an encounter. Appreciating the misfortune of the division of the fleet before the war, it is believed that Admiral Makaroff will attempt to unite his forces by bringing the Vladivostok squadron to Port Arthur."

Reports on the battleship Retzian will be completed in a few weeks, but the battleship Carvitch is so badly damaged that it is not thought that she can participate in any of the operations for a long time."

REPORTS TO CZAR.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Vice Admiral Alexieff has sent the following message to the czar:

"On the night between our torpedo boats and the Japanese cruisers, March 11, Captain Matiassevitch, Ensign Alexandroff and Mechanical Engineer Blinoff received slight wounds, and Ensign Skiff was severely wounded in the head, losing the right eye."

The commandant at Port Arthur reports the following details of the bombardment of the fortress there on March 11: As soon as the enemy opened fire our batteries replied. Six of the enemy's ships remained behind the Liao Tashan promontory (near Pigeon Bay) and opened fire on the fortress. They ceased bombarding at 11:35 a. m. The enemy fired about 300 shells. One shell from the battery No. 12, on Electric Cliff, damaged a Japanese cruiser seriously. The results of the bombardment were insignificant. Six soldiers were wounded."

BEVERIDGE TAKES PART

Examines the Witness Who Acknowledges Bias.

DISLIKES THE MORMONS

But He Has Political Dealings with Them.

WOMEN ARE INTERESTED

Urge Preachers to Aid Fight in the Pulpits.

Washington, March 11.—The only witness on the stand today in the investigation of the Senator Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections was E. B. Critchlow, formerly assistant United States attorney for Utah. He continued the history of the Mormon church, detailing instances of things that had happened.

Senator Beveridge assisted in the examination. Reference was made to the necessity of the Mormons to secure the consent of their associates to go into certain business projects and the effect of the proceeding when such a consent was withheld. Mr. Critchlow said that it was the opinion of many persons that if officers such as apostles should enter politics there was no chance for laymen, and they would not dare to aspire to high political honors. The necessity of apostles to secure consent is equivalent to church endorsement when that consent is given, said the witness.

"Do you know of any who have been disfellowshipped for independent political action?"

"The witness said that he did not know of any that he could mention. Senator Beveridge demanded the instances, and Mr. Critchlow proceeded to give a list of cases. He started with the case of Walker Brothers, who engaged in mining operations, which did not conform to the wishes of the leaders of the church, who are said to have objected to the opening of the mining resources of Utah for the reason that it would bring outsiders into the territory. Witness said that transaction took place forty years ago."

SOMETHING MODERN.

"Give us something modern," said Senator Beveridge.

Mr. Critchlow then gave a case where a man had been a leader of the church and the people demanded a municipal ownership of an electric light plant, and this was overruled by the church. Many of the Mormons who opposed this transaction were disfellowshipped.

"Do you believe a revelation was ever received about this lighting plant?" asked Mr. Beveridge.

The witness said it was not improbable.

The witness, when asked concerning Senator Smoot's power to prevent violations of the laws in regard to the polygamous portion, said:

"By one word Smoot could either stop what is going on or cease to be an apostle."

He had not up to the protest against Senator Smoot at the suggestion of W. M. Fadden, the first signer of the protest, witness having prepared the protest against Brigham H. Roberts, and Mr. Critchlow said that he had obtained most of the signatures to the protest. Senator Beveridge asked if anyone had signed the protest without reading it.

"One, I believe," was the answer. "That was Thompson, the first signer. Mr. Thompson had heard the protest explained, and knew what was in it."

"I suppose you said to him, 'Mr. Thompson, here's a protest against Senator Smoot; it's all right; sign it; and he signed it,'" said Senator Beveridge.

WITNESS OPPOSED.

Mr. VanCott attempted to obtain an admission from Mr. Critchlow that by allying himself with the Mormon church, he had been bitterly opposed to Mormonism, and succeeded after the word bitterly had been eliminated from the question.

Mr. Critchlow said he believed that Mr. Smoot was not a person to deny any person the privilege of being a Mormon or anyone who expected to be one. The names of John R. Winder, President Hatch and President Clough were read to show that persons who are not polygamists have attained high positions during Mr. Smoot's presidency. Critchlow responded that they were exceptions because of their great popularity and the fact that it was well known their wives had greater influence over them than the church. Each of the men mentioned, he added, is said to have an exceptional wife.

To show the general feeling of Gentiles toward Mormons, Mr. VanCott brought out in the cross-examination that Mr. Critchlow voted to elect polygamists as members of the constitutional convention, and that he had been on the stump with John Henry Smith, who is a polygamist.

As Chairman Burrows adjourned the committee until tomorrow he remarked: "All this exemplifies what is often stated, that politics makes strange bedfellows."

WRITE SENATORS.

Washington, March 11.—Many women representing organizations interested in the contest against Mr. Smoot arrived in Washington for the purpose of perfecting their plans to wage a more effective contest. They attended the sessions of the committee and before and after the hearing met in the committee rooms and discussed the progress made.

The following statement was issued after a meeting of the women:

"At a meeting of the executive board of

SNOWS ARE LIGHT.

Indications Are That Rivers Will Not Be High This Year.

Lincoln, Neb., March 11.—The government has issued a warning to irrigators in Nebraska and Colorado that the Platte river is going dry, owing to light snows in the mountains, and that the water should be used now. It is feared that no matter how much water is used now there will be suffering for it later, as the little snow there is in the mountains is melting too soon. All the western watersheds are in unfavorable condition.

The National League of Women's Organizations of America, held today in Washington a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting that on Sunday, March 27, or as soon thereafter as possible, every clergyman in the United States asks every man to write to his senators requesting them, in view of the evidence already presented in the case of Reed Smoot, to vote against the retention of said Smoot in the highest law making body of the country.

For the honor of American womanhood, and the protection of the moral standards of the American men, the National League of Women's Organizations, representing at least a million women, asks this of the preachers of the country in aid of their battle in defense of the home, on which the safety of the nation rests."

Salt Lake, Utah, March 11.—As illustrating the intense feeling existing among the Mormons in some parts of the state arising from the investigation of Reed Smoot's election, now being conducted by the United States senate, the Telegram tonight prints a dispatch from Logan, Utah, stating that the recent meeting held in the temple at that place. The meeting, which crowded the hall to suffocation, was addressed, among others by J. M. Blair, who made a strong defense of polygamy. Heber Carlisle succeeded Mr. Blair. He declared with great emphasis that congress and the entire country were the persecutors of the Mormon church and then defended polygamy, declaring it a doctrine of God and a revelation that had been given to the prophet Joseph Smith.

He approved of the conduct of President Smith at Washington, declaring in conclusion: "If it even comes to a difficulty I will be ready to die for President Joseph F. Smith."

W. S. Lamoreaux then arose and amid much excitement declared that he believed in loyalty to the United States government. It was dangerous, he said, to say such things as the preceding speaker had given utterance to. That the Mormon church is not now teaching polygamy, that the church had given up such teachings and that there was no occasion for such remarks.

Here Counselor Isaac Smith, the presiding officer, ordered Lamoreaux to take his seat, which he did.

SUES FOR DIVORCE.

William F. Cody Charges His Wife With Cruelty.

Denver, March 11.—A petition for divorce filed in the district court of Butte county, Wyo., January 3, last, by Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has just been made public.

The complaint charges cruelty and alleges that on December 28, 1899, Mrs. Cody attempted to poison the plaintiff. Another ground on which the plaintiff asks a decree, is that the marital relation has been made intolerable to him by his wife's refusal to entertain his friends at his former home in North Platte, Neb. Mrs. Cody, who is at North Platte, denies her husband's charges and will contest the suit.

Colonel and Mrs. Cody were married at St. Louis, March 8, 1884.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

They Are Bound Over Charged With Forging Ballots.

Denver, March 11.—District Judge Johnston sitting as a committing magistrate today bound over City Detective Wm. H. Green, Thomas Henderson, W. B. Conforth, W. S. Lewis, Max Schuman and Edward Brown, election judges, charged with the forging of ballots in the November election for justice of the supreme court. During the preliminary hearing city and county Clerk Aichele was called as a witness and asked as to the theft of ballots by the breaking of a ballot box in his campaign as clerk. He could not account for the act, but he endeavored to produce the ballot box of the precinct where the stolen ballots were cast. He volunteered to do this and was excused for the purpose. Later he appeared and announced that the poll box had also disappeared.

GOES TO PRISON.

As Attorney He Embezzled His Client's Estate.

New Orleans, March 11.—General Geo. Baldy, a former Union soldier, who was prominent as a Republican in Louisiana political life during the war today was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for embezzling the estate of John Spruile, a Confederate veteran living in California. In the settlement of a small estate and was charged with the embezzlement of the proceeds. Mr. Spruile came from California to prosecute him.

TOM JENKINS WINS.

Defeats John Pining at a Wrestling Match.

New York, March 11.—Tom Jenkins defeated John Pining tonight in a match of mixed style wrestling. Jenkins won the first fall, catch-as-catch-can. The second bout, Greco-Roman, went the time limit of one hour.

Kansas City, March 11.—Brooklyn Jack O'Brien gave up in the fifth round of his fight with young Gibbs, at the Mechanics' club tonight.

OFF THE SIDEWALKS.

Colored People and Coolies Must Take the Street.

Johannesburg, March 11.—Yielding to the pressure of public opinion the commissioner of police has prohibited colored persons including coolies from using the sidewalks of Johannesburg. The latter class of colored persons are exempted from this ruling.

TAFT AT TOPEKA.

Secretary of War Will Visit the Capital May 30.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Taft has accepted an invitation to speak at Topeka, Kan., on May 30.

HOUSE WILL INVESTIGATE

Committee Will Be Appointed to Make Inquiry.

BRISTOW IS DENOUNCED

But a Member Comes to His Defense.

BY STRICT PARTY VOTE

McCall's Resolution Is Passed and Hay's Defeated.

Washington, March 11.—The house of representatives indulged today in nearly seven hours of executive legislation, and finally ended by appointing a committee to investigate the post office department scandal. The demand of a minority for a sweeping investigation of every branch of the post office department was not granted. The test on this question came on a vote which resulted 144 to 125, a strict party vote.

A resolution for an investigation of the connection of the members with the department offered by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, was then agreed to, only two members opposing it.

Mr. Caldwellhead (Kansas) said the president and the postmaster general charged him with making a corrupt contract with Beavers. "They shall not do it," he said, "without my protest here or anywhere."

He could not, he said, approve of a report which mixed the names of honorable men with those of criminals.

Mr. Burkett (Neb.) denounced the suggestion that he had unlawfully obtained increases for post offices. He charged that "somebody had bundled up a mass of stuff in haphazard way," and the committee "has sprung it as a bomb with a fuse to it."

Mr. Swanson (Va.) insisted that every member of the house, whether he was mentioned in the report or not, owed it to himself to insist on the fullest investigation of the post office department.

IS AN INSULT.

Mr. Oden Smith (Mich.) said:

"I denounce this report as a voluntary and gratuitous insult by a great executive department of this government. That department had undertaken voluntarily to cast a stigma on 'this great carrier of the people.'"

It had gone out of its way to keep facts back which should have been given. He then threw the house into wild excitement. Men of the best character, he declared, had been assailed by the report, among them the speaker of the house. "I hope," he said, his words being almost drowned by the cheering and hand-clapping, with which his remarks were received on both sides of the house, and in the galleries, "that the day is not far distant when with the general consent of the American people, the speaker will be lifted into the executive office."

The entire membership of the house wildly cheered. The echoes had not died out, when there was another outburst of yelling, screaming and cries of "hear," "hear." Speaker Cannon meantime was vigorously tapping for order. When quiet was restored Mr. Smith said that he was a member of the committee which showed respect for the direct representatives of the people.

Mr. Smith's time had expired, whereupon Mr. Clayton (Ala.) asked, amid shouts of approval that Mr. Smith be given thirty minutes to conclude.

IN AN UPROAR.

"I object," shouted Mr. Overstreet, in the midst of the uproar.

Mr. McCall (Mass.) argued that the post office department was such that when a whisper was made by anyone in connection with postal affairs, that whisper reverberated from one end of the country to the other, and a general investigation at this time.

Mr. McCall then submitted a motion "to commit the pending report of the committee on post offices and post roads, and all accompanying papers and communications to a special committee of seven to be appointed by the speaker with instructions to consider, and report, its origin and all communications therein contained relating to members and to said committee is hereby authorized to sit during the session of the house to examine witnesses on oath to compel attendance of witnesses and the production of papers."

The recommendation to lay the Hay resolution on the table was adopted.

Mr. Moon proposed a substitute providing for the investigation of the entire post office department by a committee of five house members, against Mr. Overstreet raised a point of order.

Mr. Cullum said an investigation was not required by the Republican party. Addressing the Republican side he said:

"The country knows, the world knows, and you know that you have the power and the right upon an appeal from the decision from the chair to make it in order. Are you going to do it or not?"

In passing on the western man's proposition the speaker said it was out of order.

STRICT PARTY VOTE.

Mr. Griggs (Ila.) appealed from the decision of the chair whereupon Mr. Overstreet moved to lay that appeal on the table. The appeal was laid on the table by a strict party vote.

Speaker Cannon then laid before the house the committee recommendation that the Hay recommendation lay on the table. The house refused to table the resolution. Mr. Taylor then claimed the floor. After discussion Mr. McCall's resolution was read.

Mr. Cooper then defended Mr. Bristow. "Let any member rise and prove to the contrary," he insisted.

The challenge was answered by Mr. Cooper's colleague from Wisconsin who asked his colleague was a fellow. "Yes," are the gentlemen who made that statement," Mr. Cooper replied that he did

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages—

1. Naval Battle Reported. Smoot's Case Proceeds. House Will Investigate. Dietrich on Trial.

2. Statehood Legislation. Stillwater Is Reinstated.

3. Hog Market Is Lower. May Option Gains Two Cents. Early Activity in Wall Street.

5. Mrs. Stevens in Contempt. Advertising Plan Accepted.

6. State Oratorical Contest. Local News of the Railroads. City in Brief. Music and Drama.

7. Ambition and Realization.

8. Dewey Trial Is Resumed. End of Martial Law.

9. On Internal Commerce. Books of Past Ages.

11. Theater of the War.

12. Review of Trade. Weather Is Still Bad.

not and then further landed Mr. Bristow. "There is not a particle of printed testimony," he said, "to justify this onslaught on him."

When Mr. Cooper concluded, Mr. Williams read from the congressional record and like Mr. Jenkins, called attention to Mr. Cooper's remarks of Wednesday asserting that members' names were associated with that of Machin and Mr. Cooper was rampant as a roaring lion. Mr. McCall demanded the previous question and his resolution was carried 236 to 2 (Lind, Minn.) and Gillespie, (Iowa), Texas, voting in the negative.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five house members to investigate the post office department which was carried.

Adjournment was then taken.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Washington, March 11.—With the exception of half an hour devoted to consideration of routine business, the senate spent the entire day in executive session, devoting most of the time to the nomination of Edwin Leonard Wood to be a major general.

The early closing of the doors was forced by an effort on the part of Senator Carmack to secure consideration in open session of his resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for the papers in his office bearing on the nomination of the Mormon church, to be superintendent of the assay office at Boise, Idaho. Senator Carmack made a plea for open session on the subject of the subject, but Senators Hoar and Aldrich opposed it and on a roll call a motion to return to legislative session was voted down by a large majority. The resolution calling for the papers was lost.

The Wood case had the attention of the senate from that time until adjournment. Several speeches were made in opposition to Gen. Wood's confirmation, the speakers being Senator Scott and Blackburn, the only two members of the committee on military affairs who had a favorable report. Senator Scott quoted largely from the executive session, and closely the charges made by Major Rathbone.

Senator Blackburn spoke with comparatively slight reference to the record. He had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

CHANGES IN TARIFFS.

Senate Wants All the Facts About Railroad Rates.

Washington, March 11.—The senate today passed a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to furnish the senate with a report of changes in railroad tariff rates for each year since 1890, comparing the revenues received from them with the gross and net revenues that would have been received by the railroads under the laws of 1890.

Mr. Hepburn gave notice that on next Wednesday he would move to take up the pure food bill.

Mr. Carmack's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the papers bearing upon the nomination of H. Smith Woolley to be superintendent of the assay office at Boise, Minn., was then laid before the senate and Mr. Carmack took the floor to make an argument in support of it when Mr. Hoar interrupted with the suggestion that as the resolution bears upon a nomination it should be considered in executive session. The senate then went into executive session.

CAPTAIN SAWYER PROTESTS.

Objects to Having Old Junk Sunk in Harbor.

Washington, March 11.—The cabinet today discussed the press reports that Captain Sawyer of the United States gunboat Helena was in the mud dock at New Orleans, had protested against the sinking by the Russians of junk at the entrance of New Orleans harbor. This government has received official advice on the subject, but it is said that the decision by members of the cabinet indicates that such an attitude is taken by Captain Sawyer, would be maintained.

DECORATION FOR HEROISM.

Japanese Woman Secures Plans of Harbors and Escapes.

New York, March 11.—A daring and clever feat has been performed by a Japanese woman who escaped from Dalny by means which are still shrouded in mystery, says a World dispatch from Tien Tsin. It is said she secured official plans of the harbors of Dalny and Port Arthur, took them to Tokyo, getting away simply as an ordinary refugee. A decoration for her heroism is the reported reward.

TYPESETTING MACHINES.

Public Printer Gives Notice That He Will Introduce Them.

Washington, March 11.—Public Printer Palmer indicated to the house committee on appropriations today that this year he will begin the experiment of the government printing office with typesetting machines, despite the opposition of the typographical union.

New York, March 11.—Recent thirty years ago and twice abandoned for long periods because of accidents and financial difficulties, the Hudson river tunnel connecting Jersey City with Manhattan street, New York, was finished today.

DIETRICH IS ON TRIAL

Evidence Is Presented but by Unfriendly Party

PRODUCES MEMORANDUM

Wrote It Down Just After Alleged Interview.

APPOINTMENT WAS SOLD

Asserts That the Senator Received Part of Salary

Washington, March 11.—The senatorial inquiry into the charges against Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, began today before the special committee in Senator Hoar's committee room. The inquiry which was instituted upon the demand of Senator Dietrich, is for the purpose of disproving the charges of which the senator was indicted last fall in Nebraska and which were dismissed on demurrer.

Mr. Dietrich repeated his wish that the investigation should be the fullest possible.

Leopold Hahn, postmaster at Hastings to 1891 was the first witness. He was succeeded in that office by Mr. Fisher. In reply to questions by Senator Hoar Mr. Hahn related a conversation with Fisher on April 21, 1891, relative to his (Fisher's) appointment as postmaster. "He asked me," said the witness, "what the office paid him. I told him \$1,000. He said that was what Dietrich wanted him to pay for the office. He also told me that Adam Broad had said what Dietrich had asked him, \$2,000 or \$2,500 a year for the four years. 'He asked me,' the witness continued, 'what I had paid Senator Thurston for my appointment and I told him not one cent.' The witness also said that Fisher had questioned him as to whether he (Fisher) would have to pay a note for \$2,500 if he should give one, and the witness said he had volunteered to investigate that point for him, and had done so, getting affidavits that such a note would be negotiable. At a later date Fisher had come to his store with a William Dutton and they had announced that they were there for the purpose of 'fixing up the post office business' and he retired. He was told afterwards that the matter had been arranged. Fisher had said he had made on the day of the conversation, 30 minutes after it occurred. Replying to a question from Mr. Hoar Mr. Hahn said that when Mr. Dietrich was elected he had given up all idea of being continued as postmaster because he had understood from various sources that Dietrich was 'after his scalp.'"

Asked if his feeling toward Dietrich was very friendly, he admitted that it was not.

Mr. Hahn testified to Fisher's good character and said that Fisher had asked Dietrich to look after his store. Fisher had told him that he (Fisher) was friendly to him (Hahn) for re-employment, but had told him that he was satisfied that he (Hahn) could not get it.

The following is the memorandum referred to in the testimony:

"Consequently, in regard to the postmaster which Mr. Dietrich will cause to appear, or for sale as you might call it, to the highest bidder. Here is Dietrich's proposal to Fisher:

"First. To pay for the building in which the room called the Dietrich building, which will cost about \$2,000 or \$2,500."

"Second. To pay for all cost during the four years for heating such a room, as I pay for the janitor's work, which will amount to about—"

"Take this off the salary of the postmaster and add it to Dietrich. Besides this the office will pay Dietrich \$100 per year for furnishing and heating the said Dietrich building."

"What kind of a senator have the people got in Nebraska?"

Mr. Adam Broad is willing to sacrifice himself as postmaster and take the office for \$2,000 per year and pay Dietrich \$100 per year out of his salary of \$2,000 for the term of four years. This is what I take place at Fisher's bakery in the hall leading into the back shop at the hour to which I said Fisher told me, as help me God, the whole truth, so help me God. The twenty-third day of April, 1891."

"LEOPOLD HAHN."

In remembering J. R. Williams, editor of the Hastings, Neb. News, who called. The witness said that he (Fisher) had offered \$100 a year for the postoffice. He at once went to Fisher and told him that Hahn was circulating stories about the office. Fisher asked the witness what he thought about the rumor of Broad's offer. "I told Fisher," said Williams, that "knowing both parties I did not believe he would agree with Fisher. Fisher told the witness that he did not believe that he (Fisher) had anything to do with Dietrich without paying for it."